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The
Rocky Mountain
Bee Journal.

*A Monthly Journal De-
voted to the Interests
of Western Beekeep-
ers. Terms: Fifty
Cents per Annum
in Advance.*

JUNE 15,
1—9—0—2.

Boulder, Colo.
Vol. 2. No. 17.



BEE-KEEPERS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We have Five Large Agencies in COLORADO.

Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n, 1440 Market St., Denver, Colo.
 Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n, Loveland Col Br., R. C. Aikin, Mgr
 Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Ass'n, Grand Junction, Colo.
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Lewis' White Polished Wisconsin Basswood Sections are perfect, our Hives and other Supplies the finest in the Market. Writethe above Agencies for Prices.



G. B. LEWIS Co.,
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SECTION PRESS and FOUNDATION FASTENER.

If you produce Comb Honey you need one of these machines. Folds any width of the 4x4x3/4 section and fastens the foundation at one operation. Capacity 1,000 to 3,000 sections per day, according to experience of operator. Used and endorsed by all the large comb honey producers of Colorado. A wonderful time and labor saver. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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Our Machines are sold by the following dealers in beekeepers' supplies:

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LONG TONGUES. PROLIFIC QUEENS. GENTLE BEES



These three requisites alone constitute the desired honey bee. I have given these my special attention. If you want Honey, Strong Colonies and Gentle Bees, try a Queen of this famous strain.

PRICES—Untested 75c; 6 for \$4.00

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Select Breeders \$2 to \$5

CHAS. O. PORTER,

15 6t

WILLIAMSTOWN, KY.

QUEENS

Buy them of H. G. Quirin, the largest Queen Breeder in the North.

The A. I. Root Co. tell us our stock is extra fine. Editor York, of the A. B. J., says he has good reports from our stock from time to time, while J. L. Gandy, of Humboldt Nebraska, has secured over 400 pounds of honey (mostly comb) from single colonies containing our queens. We have files of testimonials similar to the above.

Our breeders originated from the highest priced Long Tongued Red Clover queens in the U. S.

Fine queens, promptness and square dealing has built up our present business, which was established in 1888.

PRICES

Golden and Leather Col. Queens after July 1.

Select warranted—1 for 75; 6, 4.00; 12, 7.00

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Select Tested 1 for \$1.50; 6, 8.00

Extra select tested, the best that money can buy, \$3.00 each.

We guarantee safe arrival to any State, Continental Island or European country. Can fill all orders promptly, as we expect to keep three to five hundred queens on hand ahead of orders. Special price on 50 to 100. Circulars free. Address all orders to

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TENNESSEE QUEENS.

Daughters of select imported Italian. Select long tongued (Moore's) and select straight 5-band queens. Bred three and one-fourth miles apart and mated to select drones. No bees owned within two and one half miles. None impure within three and but few within five miles. No disease. Twenty-nine years experience.

Warranted queens 75 cents each. Tested \$1.50 each. Discount on large orders. Two-hundred choice tested, reared last season ready today. Contracts with dealers a specialty. Discount after July 1st. Send for circular.

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QUEENS, QUEENS.

We breed Italians, Cyprians, Holylands, Carniolans and Albinos, in separate yards 5 to 20 miles apart. Prompt service. Safe arrival guaranteed. Bees by the pound, nucleus, full colony or by the carload.

PRICES: Tested, \$1.50 each; 8.00 for six; 15.00 per dozen. Untested, March, April, May, \$1.00 each; 5.00 for six; 9.00 per dozen. Fine breeders 5.00 each. Send for our catalogue, free by mail, tells how to rear queens and keep bees for profit.

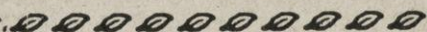
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The Jennie Atchley Co.

Beeville, Bee Co. Texas.

REAR YOUR QUEENS BY THE SWARTHMORE METHODS

THE latest and most important advance in the art of queen rearing is what is known as the "Swarthmore System." This is the system par excellence for the honey producer, as with it he can rear any number of queens without breaking up a single colony into nuclei or interfering with the gathering of honey. Simple, easily attached to any hive, and **any beekeeper can use them.**

Try one of these Queen Rearing Outfits in your apiary this summer. 

Outfit No. 1. Has capacity for rearing 8 and mating 6 queens per hive at a time. Suitable for experimenters or for small apiaries. Price complete, by mail, with directions for use, \$2.20

Outfit No. 2. Has capacity for rearing 16 and mating 10 queens per hive at a time. This is the better one to order as the same quantity of bees can just as well rear and care for 16 queen at a time as 8. Price, complete, with directions, by express or freight, \$3.00

Outfit No. 3. Includes one Grae Cell Compressor, 25 blank Shells, one set Cell Bars and Starting Frame, two Swarthmore Nursery Cages and Holding Frame, 10 inside and 6 outside Fertilizing Boxes, Transfer Cage, etc. Express or freight, \$5.50

Grace Cell Compressor, \$2.00, by mail.

Watch for announcement of the Swarthmore Book, soon to come from the press.

Send your orders to

The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal
BOX 611, BOULDER, COLORADO.

Standard Bred Queens. NO HYBRIDS.

Buy the BEST and be pleased. Cost trifling. **Three Banded Hustlers.** Five Banded Dandies.

Talk of the country; no better hatched. Untested 75c each; 6 for \$4.00. Select tested \$1.50. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Send today. Orders booked now and filled in rotation.

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Law's Long-tongue Leather Queens, Law's Improved Golden Queens, Law's Holy Land Queens.

Law's queens are the standard bred queens of America. The largest honey producers use them and praise them. Law's queens go everywhere, and can furnish you a queen every month in the year. Four apiaries. Queens bred in their purity. Prices October to April; Tested or untested, \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5. Breeders, none better, \$3.00 each. Address

W. H. LAWS, Beville, Texas.

ADVANCED BEE CULTURE.

TS a book of nearly 100 pages [the size of the Review] that I wrote and published in 1891; and I will tell you how I gathered the information that it contains. For 15 years I was a practical beekeeper, producing tons of both comb and extracted honey; rearing and selling thousands of queens, reading all of the bee books and journals, attending conventions and fairs, visiting beekeepers, etc. etc. Then I began publishing the Review, and, for several years, each issue was devoted to the discussion of some special topic: the best beekeepers of the country gave their views and experience. **Advanced Bee Culture** is really the summing up of those first few years of special topic numbers of the Review; that is, from the most careful examination of the views of the most progressive men, and a thorough consideration of the same in the light of my experience as a beekeeper, I have described in plain and simple language what I believe to be the most advanced methods for managing an apiary, for PROFIT, from the beginning of the season through the entire year.

A new and revised edition, which includes the improvements of the past ten years, is just out and is as handsome a little book as ever was printed. The paper is heavy, extra machine finished white book, and there are several colored plates printed on heavy enameled paper. For instance, the one showing a comb badly affected with foul brood is printed in almost the exact color of an old comb. The cover is of enameled azure, printed in three colors.

Price of the book, 50 cts. The Review for one year and the book for only \$1.25.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
Flint, Michigan.

—The—

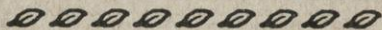
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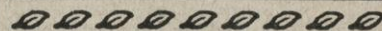
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The best comb honey hive on the market may be obtained of the A. I. Root Co., of Medina, Ohio; at any of their branch houses, and many of their local and jobbing agencies. Send to the address nearest you, and save freight and get quick delivery.



Would you increase your profits? Then try the Danz. hive
It is used from Maine to California. Read the following:

Mechanic Falls, Me., Feb. 28, 1902.

The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—I am very, very pleased that you are willing I should recommend the Danz. hive. I have had a great many inquiries regarding it, and have not felt at liberty to recommend it over our regular hives. At first I was prejudiced against it, but the sales have increased without recommendations, and wherever I have sold they have bought again and praised the hive with extravagant claims, and I am forced to the conclusion that it is the best comb honey hive on the market. J. B. MASON,
Manager Northeastern Branch The A. I. Root Co.

The above unsolicited testimonial speaks for itself.

M. H. Mendleson, of California, has just ordered 700 Danzenbaker supers. Sales are doubling every year. Still the demand for honey in Danz. sections is greater than the supply. If you are wise you will raise comb honey in Danz. hives.

The A. I. Root Co., Medina, O.

T-h-e

Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

VOL. 2.

JUNE 15, 1902.

WHOLE NO. 17

How to Manage Swarming in Out-Apiaries.

You have asked for my plan as to how I manage swarming in my out-apiaries where no one is kept to hive swarms.

First, I will say, I do everything I can to prevent swarming, chiefest of which is to get on surplus arrangements too soon rather than too late, and never allow the bees to get into that clogged condition so conducive to swarming. My plan involves careful, painstaking and hard work, and you would need one good manipulator to work with you in an apiary of from 100 to 150 colonies one day each week.

My plan is, perhaps, as close to nature as any plan yet devised, and in carrying it out I follow Josh Billing's advice about setting hens. Josh says, "never set your hen till she wants to set." Applying this wise plan in the making of artificial swarms, I go to an apiary just before swarming time, so as to establish a date, and give every colony an examination for swarming and draw from all that show any indications of swarming by distributing brood among the weaker colonies. This will make them safe to leave for six days.

In six days I again visit them with

my helper (in my case it's my wife and I am the helper, as there is considerable lifting to do) and carefully examine every colony, and every colony that shows a disposition to swarm is simply shook (there goes Root and Miller into another scrap) according to the Colorado plan.

When I carry out this plan I do it heroically, and when I carry the old hive to the new stand I know it's fixed from all after swarming, as I only leave just enough bees to care for the brood, and it's surprising how few it takes, as the brood is hatching very fast at that time of the year.

The new swarm on the old stand having received all the working force, and in fact more bees than a natural swarm, will give a good account of itself.

The first time going over them (after your established date) you will perhaps find from six to ten per cent that show a disposition to swarm; the next time from twelve to fifteen per cent; the next time, which is the third week of swarming, back to from five to ten per cent; the next visit should practically close the season.

If the swarms in the parent hives are not satisfactory when the brood is hatched, I unite them so they will be in condition for the August flow,

which you know is generally quite good with us.

As I said before, this plan means work, for when you step into an apiary of, say, 125 colonies, all supered, and thoroughly go through them all and make from ten to fifteen swarms (after finding the queens) and properly level up the hives and leave the apiary in good condition and safe to leave for another six days, you will admit you have done a day's work, even with a good helper.

Some will say it's not safe to leave them that long and that swarms will be lost. I say, no, not if every swarm is shaken that has eggs in the cell cups. My experience is that very few colonies in normal condition cast swarms until they are good and ready.

I have not given much of minor detail for the execution of this plan as my time is now limited.

Swarming at the best is one provoking and perplexing feature of the season's work, and my motto in producing comb honey is to have as little increase as possible, but when a colony wants to swarm, I swarm it, and the above plan is more satisfactory to me than to hire some man or boy to go to sleep under a tree and allow many more swarms to abscond than by the above method.

Of course this method has no more prime swarms than natural swarming and has the advantage of no after swarms, and I think will prove satisfactory to any one who does the work thoroughly.

M. A. GILL,

Longmont, Colo., May 25, 1902.

* * *

From the Old Bay State.

The past winter has been a hard one on the bees, and the spring is cold and backward. There has been only a few days warm enough for bees to work freely. Many colonies have been

"sadly reduced" in numbers by their attempting to work on cold and windy days, being chilled, and consequently unable to reach their hives.

There promises to be an abundance of fruit bloom, which will be open in about ten days. If the weather is favorable during fruit bloom, the bees will probably build up to fair strength for the white clover harvest. Clover is looking fine, owing to an abundance of rain, and unless dry weather prevents, I shall expect a crop of honey from that source.

This section was visited by one of the worst electrical storms for years, on April 30. Three creatures were killed within sight of where I am writing. One horse was killed not far off. One house and one barn were also struck, but fortunately no lives were lost. If you will just wait a moment, I will take a look at the thermometer — well, it's pretty cold for the 9th of May, only 6 degrees above the freezing point.

A. E. WILLCUTT.

Swift River, Mass., May 9, 1902.

P. S.—May 10.—Found ice three-eighths of an inch thick this morning and the ground is frozen hard.

A. E. W.

* * *

Remedy for Bee Stings.

Here is our remedy for bee stings. Don't smile, but try it. We have found it very good:

Rub pure whiskey on the stung place and it will cool the fever and ease the pain at once. Very little will do the work.

Bees are working well and carrying in plenty of honey and swarming has started. On account of the drought we do not expect a heavy honey crop this year, unless we get more rains soon.

MRS. WALTER SCOTT,

Littleton, Colo., June 11, 1902.

THE ARKANSAS VALLEY.

How Can We Best Promote the Interests of Its Beekeepers?

The beekeepers of this valley are confronted with a series of conditions that make the outlook for the future anything but favorable. One of these unfavorable symptoms is the cutting up of the country into small ranches, making the alfalfa fields small and quickly harvested. But, taken as a whole, this is a benent to the valley, as it gives homes to many more people, and we shall try to be content with what will prove the greatest good to the greatest number.

Another great drawback to beekeepers is the (we think) mistaken idea of cutting alfalfa before it blooms, with the desire of getting three or four crops. Such early cutting gives less hay and of an inferior quality. A less number of cuttings would really give more hay and of a better quality. Alfalfa cut before it is in full bloom must be so thoroughly dried before stacking that a great many of the leaves are lost in the handling and the balance bleached or it will stack-burn, and in either case a poor quality of hay is the result—a hay that neither measures nor weighs well, nor will it give any satisfaction to either buyer or feeder. I think beekeepers should get these facts fairly before the farmers, as it is so clearly to their advantage to heed them.

But the greatest danger that confronts the beekeepers of the Arkansas Valley is too much advertising, and this seems inevitable. When the editors of our eastern bee papers get back from a western trip they are bound to tell what they saw and heard, and when they ask us what our yields have been, it is human nature to love to give a good report; so we think of

the biggest yield we ever had, and tell it, and we can not blame them entirely, as the most of them are beekeepers, or, rather, bee-sellers, and would rather locate an apiary in Colorado than nearer home.

In consequence of so much advertising we are invaded by an army of beekeeping interlopers—men who have no other interest in the country but to get all they can out of it and then move on. They set down, not only by the side of a resident beekeeper, but all around him, perfectly and recklessly, regardless of his rights. The remedy does not appear. A fair statement of the case has no effect, as such people respect no man's rights unless compelled to.

In the meantime the resident beekeepers should organize and stand together as one man against a common enemy. We should drop all internal jealousies; buy our supplies direct from the manufacturer and see that we get them right; sell our honey together at the best possible figure and get ourselves in position to produce honey as cheaply as possible; occupy all unoccupied territory and stand them a siege. Let us drop everything that would tend to discord, and cease expecting perfection from our brothers. We can do this if we will only remember how frail we are ourselves.

WILLIAM BROADBENT.

Ordway, Colo., June 10, 1902.

* * *

West Virginia Budget.

We have had a remarkably long and severe winter, with a number of sudden changes to warm weather that permitted the bees to fly. Sometimes they would fly as thickly as in summer and the ground be covered with snow. I lost eleven colonies. I don't think I will ever attempt to winter bees on

the summer stands again.

The teck weed, or aster, is the best honey plan we have here. It does not bloom much until after frost.

The A. I. Root company has the exclusive traffic in bee fixtures here. I make my own hives and frames, and for the benefit of those who make their own frames I will give my method of fastening in the foundation. [There are a few, we are sorry to say, in this country who make their own frames. Home made frames are a nuisance. The time taken up in manipulating them would soon more than absorb the extra cost of the factory-made article. —Ed.] I have tried foundation rollers and presses, but would always have some foundation to fall down. I make the frame as usual, with the exception of splitting the top bar in the center. Nail the half of the top piece as if you were completing the frame. Then lay the frame down, place the foundation on the half piece, place the other half over it, nail at each end, and also in the middle through both pieces and foundation. The nail in the center is the only one that goes through the foundation. For people who make their own frames I would suggest that they try it. It does away with comb guides and you have a complete cell on either side from the start. I have the first piece of foundation to fall down fastened in that way and they are always straight and in the center.

I notice a great deal being said now days about the length of bees' tongues, and almost every queen raiser now has bees with the longest tongues. Now, please let me say, the tongue doesn't cut any figure with us fellows here in West Virginia—it is the stinger that we take off our hats to. I don't think there is a bee man in West Virginia that has ever measured the length of a bee's tongue, but there are hundreds

that can testify to the length of the stinger.

A bee stung me last fall on the nose, and I did not just measure the stinger, for seeing is believing—but feeling is the naked truth, and I think that particular bee had a stinger-reach of about three-quarters of an inch. Now, if those scientific bee men can and have bred up a strain of bees with an unusually lengthy tongue, why on the same hypothesis, can't they breed up a strain with a short stinger?

If I were in the queen rearing business I would advertise my bees as having unusually short stingers, and an unusual inclination not to use them, and I would get trade, too.

These bee experts, no doubt, know what they are about, but I think for solid comfort they are working on the wrong end of the bee. I am aware there has been a marked change in the length of the nose of the thistle digger hog, but please let me say, when you improve on nature you are making some very advanced strides.

I think when God Almighty made bees and women, he made them to resemble a good deal. You make a bee or a woman mad and there's going to be a row. Some bees may have longer tongues than others, but, no doubt, it was always so. Some women have unusually long tongues, but that was always so. Sampson's wife talked a great deal.

You make bees mad and they are ready for fight. Give them something sweet and you soon ascertain a change in their hum or buzz. And when you come home late and your wife is about as mad as she can get, just produce a pound of candy and you will soon hear a different tune.

J. R. GARY.

Washburn, W. Va.

The Coming Convention at Denver.

Of course, we naturally expected, that if the National Convention went out to Denver that those Western people would do the handsome thing, but the present indications are that they are going away ahead of anything that any of us have dreamed of. Some things have come to me in private letters, giving hints of what may be expected, but all of their plans are not yet sufficiently completed to be given to the public; however, I have a letter from Secretary Working, that I have permission to publish, and here it is:—

Denver, Colo., Apr. 26, 1902.

Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

Dear Sir:—We have put both feet into it! Yesterday and the day before our Executive Committee (Harris, Gill, Rauchfuss, and Working) made the preliminary arrangements for the big meeting in September. Following are the chief points decided upon:

The Colorado Association will meet on Tuesday morning, September 2, and devote the day to business, in the evening and the following days taking part in the general sessions of the National Association. Our program committee will work with yours.

We will give a complimentary banquet to members of the National Association coming from other states than Colorado and a "Seeing Denver" trolley ride to all attractive places in the city to the same people. Our members and those of your Association who have the good fortune to live in Colorado will have the pleasure of sharing in these pleasures for a fixed price—to be fixed later.

We will plan for special excursions at low rates to places of interest in various parts of the state.

We gave our committee on exhibits fifty dollars and the authority to beg a thousand for the purpose of making

a great exhibition.

We decided to "spread" ourselves in such a way as to make the visiting beekeepers forever proud of having attended the Denver meeting, and those who don't come, everlastingly ashamed of themselves. And we have persuaded the mayor of the city and the governor of the state to do their utmost to make the occasion memorable; and the men who hold the purse-strings of the city are interested. Promises later. Then, too, the secretary of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, who is a past master in such matters, has become an enthusiastic member of our banquet committee—a committee that is not to big to do things.

That ought to be enough to tell you now. You are to tell us when we may give the banquet. You are to name us three men, including yourself, who will respond briefly and thankfully to addresses of welcome by President Harris, Governor Orman and Mayor Wright. As for the banquet, you are to prepare for it and nothing more—to be in good humor, in good appetite and in large numbers.

As for our people? With the kind co-operation of the railroads, we'll bring them to Denver in crowds. There'll be as many of our folks as of yours, if you dare! And before we are done with you, you'll be ours and we'll be yours.

Scatter the news! Tell it in Gath and Askelon. We'll tel it wherever Denver papers circulate.

Yours truly,

D. W. WORKING,
Secretary Colo. State Ass'n.

It is very evident to me that the man who misses the coming convention at Denver will miss the treat of his life time. I expect to see it outstrip its predecessors in every possible manner—and that is saying a great

deal. But look at the conditions: In the hert or the great west, and for the first time. Bee-keepers of both high and low degree, all over the west, will flock to it. The local arrangements, upon which the success of a convention so largely dependent are in the hands of very capable men. The rates on the railroads will be low. It is at the right time of the year—before cold weather, and after the work and heat of the season are over. The sights to be seen in and around Denver are equal to any on earth. Go to Denver, meet the boys, have one grand holiday and go home loaded with enthusiasm and new ideas—the two things upon which all successes have been builded.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
President.

Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

H. C. MOREHOUSE,
Editor and Publisher.

TERMS--50 Cents per annum.

IN MEMORIAM.

Thomas Hance Morehouse, the father of the editor of the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, was born at Marengo, Ohio, January 7, 1840. Married August 8, 1867, to Mary Vinson. Passed onward June 11, 1902, aged 62 years, 5 months, 4 days. He was the father of two sons, the youngest of whom met death by accidental shooting while hunting in Oklahoma in 1898. The elder son and the wife survive.

"There is no death! What seems so is transition." So wrote the poet, and so he believed, most fully and earnestly. To his mind this was a demonstrable fact. He looked upon death as necessary and natural as birth, and that in-

stead of its being the close of life it was the beginning of the real life of man. He did not believe in the vicarious atonement, but he did believe in the Divine law of compensation that required of each man full retribution for his misdeeds. To him the next world was only just outside the shadowy veil of matter, so near in fact that he enjoyed, at times, the conscious companionship of the departed son.

His life was consistent with his views of the hereafter. Though an invalid nearly all his life, his was a cheerful nature, and he always had a kind word for everybody. There never was a more loyal and devoted husband and father. In all the long years to come we will miss his visible presence; the familiar sound of his voice will grow fainter as memory wanes and pales, but we, too, believe in that other life, and will try to be content in the anticipation of a glorious reunion after the "fitful fever" of this mortal dream is ended.

R. M. Swan, of Yuma, Ariz., writes for instructions about introducing queens by the "tobacco smoke method." Briefly, after receipt of the new queen, dequeen your colony or colonies and send four or five strong puffs of tobacco smoke in at the entrance to the hive. Do not smoke them too much, but just enough to be sure that all the bees get a good dose of it. Liberate your queen immediately and let her run down in between the combs and send a puff of smoke after her. Let them alone for about five minutes, and then give them nother dose of the smoke equal to the first. This will intoxicate the bees more or less, and by the time they have recovered from the spree they will forget that there has been a change of queens. This method is a good one, but is not always infallible.

IMPROVING BEE PASTURAGE.

The Journal has frequently in the past urged the attention of bee-keepers to the subject of improvement of honey resources. This is a matter for each beekeeper to take care of in his own locality. The possibilities in this direction are much greater than would be supposed at first thought, and would go very far toward dissipating some of the unfavorable conditions that menace the beekeeping industry of the west. If every beekeeper would take an interest in this thought, and this interest would finally lead to action, something substantial and of great good might be accomplished. It would be a small sized fortune to every beekeeper if two nectar yielding blossoms could be made to grow where only one flourishes now, and we believe that it is not too extravagant to assert that this can be done.

There is scarcely a locality in the irrigated portions of the arid belt that is not already stocked with bees to the extreme profitable limit. In some localities overstocking has been practiced so recklessly that the profit is about all eliminated from the industry. These conditions will, in time, adjust themselves through the operation of the law of the "survival of the fittest." Those best fitted to stand the strain of intense competition will remain in the business, while those who cannot will have to seek some other means of a livelihood.

The foregoing is the dark side of the picture. We believe that a partial remedy, at least, lies in the extension of bee pasturage through artificial means. In the irrigated districts nature is gradually attending to this matter herself, but her operations can be greatly accelerated by a little timely intervention upon the part of the beekeeper.

White clover, the old stand-by of the

east, is a great honey producer in this climate, and thrives luxuriantly in irrigated pasture and along the roadsides through irrigated portions of the country. It is in bloom by June 5 and lasts well on to August, affording a constant flow of nectar. When once started it is thereafter self-seeding. Beekeepers see to it that the pastures in your neighborhoods get started with it. It does no harm to the pasture and will be an amazing help to the honey flow.

There are also countless waste or barren places, producing only wild lettuce and sunflowers or nothing at all, upon which sweet clover would thrive and furnish food for both stock and bees. See to it that such are occupied by this valuable forage and honey plant.

Beekeepers, it is "up to you" to give this subject your intelligent consideration. The mad scramble for bee pasturage now going on in the west forces it upon you as a "live issue." The time has come to act and you should lose no time in getting about it.

* * *

We will send a copy of W. Z. Hutchinson's revised "Advanced Bee-Culture" and the Journal one year to any new or old subscriber for 75 cents.

* * *

On account of sickness and death in the family and double duties falling upon the editor's shoulders this issue is over a week late.

* * *

A brief note from Frank Raufuss the genial manager of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, informs the Journal that on June 15th he forsook the ranks of bachelorhood and joined the ancient and honorable order of benedicts. This announcement almost took our breath, as we were under the impression that he was of this

order already. Well, here's all kinds of success and happiness to you and your June bride, Frank.

* * *

BOUND TO BE A GREAT MEETING.

The indications are getting to be very numerous and voluminous that the joint meeting of the National Beekeepers' Association and the Colorado State Beekeepers Association at Denver, September 3rd to 5th, inclusive, is going to be the biggest event that ever happened in the beekeeping world. Assurances are coming from far and near that the attendance will be of mammoth proportions. The attendance from abroad is going to be much larger than at first anticipated, while the local attendance promises to outdo what the most fervid imagination would have predicted at the time this big joint meeting was projected.

Preparations for this event are being made by the various committees and officers of both associations upon a scale commensurate with its greatness and importance. Everybody is coming and no one will be disappointed. It will mark a new era in beekeepers' conventions. Hereafter everything in such matters will date from or be compared with Denver.

As an indication of the great activity upon the part of the State Association we reproduce the following letters, copies of which are being sent, so far as possible, to every beekeeper in the state.

* * *

Dear friend:—

This letter is to remind you of the importance of the approaching Big Joint Convention of the National Beekeepers' Association, and the Colorado State Beekeepers Association. We need your help to make it the best thing of its kind ever heard about or imagined. Don't for a moment think

that your influence and your help are not needed.

How can you help? Easy enough! Tell every bee-keeper you know about the meeting. Tell him (or her) that it will be a credit to Colorado if every bee-keeper will help make it a credit. Emphasize the importance of the fact that the State Association needs money in order to do the honors of the occasion properly—as befits Western bee-keepers. So persuade them to come into the State Association. Offer to send their dollars when you send yours. (You may have thought it unimportant to renew your membership till some time when you attend the annual meeting but it IS IMPORTANT to do it right away).

Let it be known that we are to have a banquet during the convention, and that special arrangements will be made for hotel and railroad rates. Tell everybody—especially bee-keepers, and don't let the latter rest till they have joined the Association.

Yours truly,

D. W. WORKING,

Secretary.

P. S.—I enclose an interesting circular from the Committee on Exhibits.

* * *

Dear Friend:—

You are no doubt aware of the fact that, on the Third, Fourth and Fifth days of September of this year, there will be held in Denver a joint meeting of the National Bee-keepers' Association and the Colorado State Bee-keepers' Association, at which time it is the earnest desire of the Committee on Exhibits of the State Association to have the most complete and up-to-date exhibit of apiarian "fixins" ever gotten together. To do so, it will be necessary to have the co-operation of each and every member of the Association.

The time is not far away, and we hope that the members of the Associa-

tion will neither delay nor neglect to prepare to exhibit something that will be both interesting and instructive. The exhibit, as you know, will comprise all that may come under the head of bee products (honey in all forms, and all such things as are made of honey or wax in whole or in part) apiarian supplies and fixtures of every kind, bees in observatory hives, honey-producing plants, (pressed, mounted and fully described), and anything else that we have failed to mention which will help make the exhibit complete, interesting and varied.

It is desirable also that each member send to the Committee a picture of his (or her) apiary so that it may be mounted and used in this exhibit.

If every member of the Association will do his share as a member, we are sure to have one of the finest exhibits ever witnessed at such a meeting.

Hoping you will be up to something, we are,

Yours very truly,

THE COMMITTEE,

Fred L. Stone, Chairman.

P. S.—Please write and tell me your plans or ask questions. F. L. S.

* * *

We have received a complimentary copy of W. Z. Hutchinson's new book, the revised "Advanced Bee-Culture." Have not had time to examine its contents, but we are sure that it is a book that both beginners and experts can read with profit. We have arranged with the publisher to supply this valuable little work to our subscribers upon the following terms, prepaid: Per copy, 50 cents; with the Journal one year, 75 cents; with a two year's subscription to the Journal, \$1.00.

* * *

**Ordway Bee-Keepers Association Elects
New Officers.**

We wish to inform the readers of

the Journal that we have a very lively bee-keepers' association at this place (Ordway, Colo.,) consisting of twenty members. We average about fifty colonies of bees per member, and all are healthy and in good working order. Today was our annual election of officers for the ensuing year. The list is as follows:

President, Wm. Broadbent; secretary and treasurer, A. M. Bates; executive committee, E. M. Davis, J. M. Burke. A. M. BATES, Sec.

Ordway, Colo., June 7, 1902.

* * *

A WARNING.

**Overstocked—No More Bees Wanted
in the Arkansas Valley.**

The Arkansas Valley Bee-Keepers' Association desires to say to you and through you to your readers that, except in a very few places, this valley is overstocked to such an extent, indeed, that any increase will sensibly augment the overstocking.

That, in the last few years the averages in the best locations have decreased fully one-half, and that further coming of bees from abroad is not advisable, and by us not desired.

That in all not fully occupied localities the natural readjustment of apiaries will very soon fill all spots.

That early cutting of alfalfa is the rule, and that large tracts are being turned to the raising of sugar beets, still further reducing bee pasturage.

Our Association therefore desires to lay the facts before your readers and requests publication, and expresses the hope that good may come from this communication. Adopted as the unanimous expression of this Association this third day of May, 1902.

J. H. WASSON, Secy.
Rocky Ford, Colo.

**Eugene Secor Still General Manager
of the National Bee-Keepers'
Association.**

Some little time ago it was announced that Mr. Eugene Secor, General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, had sent in his resignation, and that the Board of Directors had selected E. T. Abbot, of St. Joseph, Mo., to fill out his unexpired term. But the board, in reviewing its work, after a great deal of writing back and forth, during which valuable time has been lost, finally discovered that Mr. Secor's resignation was never formally accepted; that the procedure was irregular and out of order by which Mr. Abbott was supposed to be elected. Some complications having arisen, it was decided by the board not to accept Mr. Secor's resignation, and to request him to fill out the unexpired time, or till the next general election. To this, Mr. Secor has agreed. All dues and membership fees, hereafter, should be sent, as before, to Mr. Eugene Secor, Forest City, Ia., who is still the General Manager, and will continue to be such till his successor is elected and qualified.

E. R. ROOT,
Acting Chairman of Board of Directors.

* * *

Honey Markets.

Denver—No change in the price of comb honey; strictly No. 1 white comb \$2.50 to \$2.75 per case; off grades and partly candied \$1.75 to \$2.25 per case. Extracted No. 1 white 7 to 7½c. Beeswax 24 to 27, and scarce.

Colorado Honey Producers Ass'n.,
1440 Market St.

May 14, 1902.

Chicago—The honey market is in a waiting attitude; there is more comb on sale than for several Junes of recent years; most of it is out of condi-

tion from one cause or another, chiefly by having grained; therefore a very light yield this year would not help the crop now on hand of last. Prices are without special change in either comb or extracted honey from those given in your last issue. Consumers are not in the market for other than small lots. Beeswax is very scarce and brings 32 cents upon arrival.

R. A. Burnett & Co.,
199 S. Water St.

June 7, 1902.

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One of the oldest and most persistently bred strains of bees in existence.

That they are workers of the first water is evidenced by their record of an average of 331 1-4 pounds of honey per colony in one season.

If you want bees that combine good working qualities with beauty you want some of our queens.

Prices as follows:

Untested	each \$1.00;	six \$5.00
Tested	" 1.50;	" 7.00
Select Tested	" 2.00;	" 9.00
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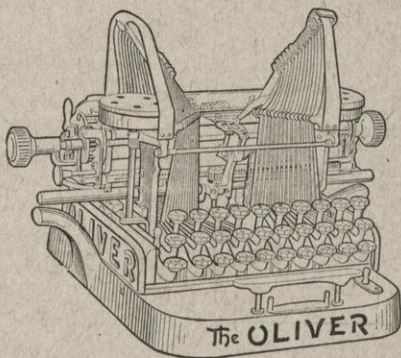
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G. F. DAVIDSON & SON, BOX 190, FLORESVILLE, TEXAS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:--This is to certify that we have sold to Mr. G. F. Davidson our entire queen business, consisting of all our nuclei hives, cages, list of names, and our good will. We thank our many friends and customers for past favors and we trust that you will continue to favor Mr. Davidson as you have favored us. Mr. Davidson is in every way worthy of your trust, and any business entrusted to him will receive prompt and courteous attention. Yours in trust,
Floresville, Texas, January 1, 1902. O. P. HYDE & SON.

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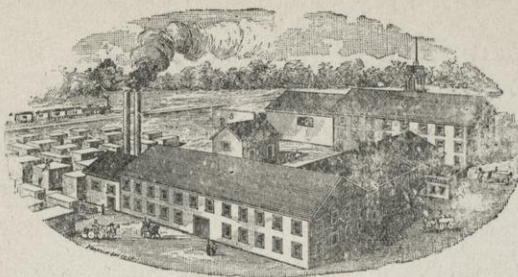
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T. S. HALL.

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